REGISTERED No. I—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,087.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20 *
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

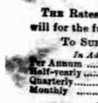
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,60) Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Fattison, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 9th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Tuticorin	17
„ Ratnagherry	10	„ Colombo	18
„ Vingoria	10	„ Negapatam	21
„ Goa	11	„ Pondicherry	22
„ Carwar	11	„ Madras	24
„ Mangalore	12	„ Musulipatam	25
„ Cannanore	13	„ Cocconada	26
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Beypore	14	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Cochin	15	„ False Point	29
„ Alleppy	15	Arrives at CALCUTTA	31

Cash or Cheques on China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSREH	27
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Gundur	13	„ Fao	27
„ Muscat	18	„ Bushire	29
„ Jask	16	„ Linga	Feb. 3
„ Bunder Abbar	17	„ Bunder Abbas	5
„ Linga	19	„ Jask	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	7
„ Fao	26	„ Gundur	9
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 51 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and fast sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 8th January 1875, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—

Hurnee, Rutnaghery, Jythapoor, Malvan, Vingoria, and Goa, Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE POOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manockchund Lukmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghaliee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doray, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 12 h January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee, Rutnaghery, Jeytapore, Malwan. Vingoria, Goa Panjim. Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Without Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	60	39	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15 h March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2867 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY on or about the 20th January 1875.

She has superior accommodation for 25 Passengers and is a very fast Steamer. For Passage apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane, Bombay.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. F. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Crockery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. SUMATRA.	2,988	500	Jan.	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. BANGALORE,	2,063	160	„	18th to Southampton.
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,723	450	„	25th to Suez, &c.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the months of FEBRUARY and MARCH.

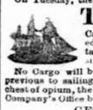
	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fm.	
THIBET	C. H. Eastly	2593	400	1st—	Southampton via Canal.
HINDOSTAN	N. Rookell, R.N.R.	3113	660	8th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th—	Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
				March.	
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—	Southampton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	15th—	Southampton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—	Southampton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY.

Bombay, 23rd December 1874. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Bayot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Penang and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on Saturday, the 9th Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

STEAM TO ODESSA DIRECT.

STEAMERS belonging to the Compagnie Russe de Navigation a Vapeur will be DESPATCHED from BOMBAY to ODESSA in March, April, and May next.

The Company is prepared to book cargo through to Moscow and other Inland Towns on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., 5 bales T. Cloth, 4 cases Sartings, 3 cases cutlery, 6 cases coloured paper.

On account of Ambia Jugjeewun, jeweller, in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into by the said Ambia Jugjeewun on the 28th January 1874 :—

1 Emerald Ring, 1 Diamond Ring, 1 Diamond ring set with emeralds, 1 earring set with emerald, 2 Tunmunias, 1 Earring with emerald, 1 Diamond Ring, 1 Loose Diamond.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1875

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

3 bales Turkey Red Twist, No. 40.
10 „ Grey Shirtings, 8, 8½, 9, 10 lbs.
1 case Woolen Cloth.
3 cases Turkey Red Cambric.
20 bales Mule Twist, No. 30.

Bombay, 6th January 1875. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MOHAREE STREET AT MAHIM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executrix of the last Will and Testament of the mortgagee, Mancoovarbaee, widow of the late Gungadass Vijbhoosandass and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Wassanrao Baimacund.

All that piece of land or oart known and commonly called by the name of Ghurwaly, together with the plantation of cocoanuts and other trees now standing and grown thereon, and the messuage or dwelling-house thereon situate, on the south side of and fronting the Moharee Street, at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 567 and assessed by the Collector of A cessment und r No 57, containing by admeasurement 11246 4 9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the oart of Manockbaj, widow of Bomanjee, on the west by the public passage, on the north partly by the oart of the said Manockbaj, widow and partly by the public passage, and on he south by a public thoroughfare, and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of Baimacund Abbaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN AND MALABAR TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, 200 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares ex ship Glasgow.

200 Logs of Malabar Teak

and on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of Teak Scantlings of various sizes, and a quantity of Millsawn Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of works and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 and 8 lbs.
3 „ „ Dotties, 10 yds.
5 Cases Prints.

An Invoice of 12 Cases Clocks of various descriptions just landed ex Whitecadder.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, assorted Essences, Fresh Salmon, Jordan Almond, Herring a la Sardine, Blackwall white Bait, Asparagus, Vegetable, Currants, Mu-cates, Fruits in Syrup, Salad Oil, white wine and malt Vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits, (1 lb. tins), assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herring, green peas, assorted Harvest wool and preserved mushrooms. Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

MORTON'S BEST BRANDY, PORT AND SHERRY.

Will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, at the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, at 3 p.m. on account of and at the risk of the first purchaser, F. A. C. Dundas, Esq., of Nasserabad ex s.s. Bellona :—

7	Cases 21 Doz. Brandy	No. 1.	
3	„ 10 „	Do.	No. 2.
4	„ 9½ „	Port	68'
4	„ 12 „	do	63'
1½	Cask sherry		

The purchaser will have to pay the Custom's and Town Duties and other charges.

Bombay, 6th January 1875. CRAWFORD & Co.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to Firm in England.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGE

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WILKINSON'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.—A CURRENCY NOTE C/55 02531 was yesterday LOST between the Office of Messrs. W. Nigol & Co. and that of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, in Elphinstone Circle. Whoever will bring the Note to the Mofussil Company, Apollo Street, will be handsomely rewarded. Payment has been stopped.

WANTED, a TUTOR (a European) for instruction in English in a Private Family. Liberal terms will be given to an experienced person. Apply to "A B C," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, TENDERS for the SUPPLY to a Steamer of about 250 Tons best Cardiff and West Hartly COAL, equal quantities of each. Tenders to state lowest price, delivered into stbwartship Bunker and trimmed. Address to Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes.

WANTED, for the CANNING PROTESTANT GIRLS' SCHOOL, Agra, a certificated TEACHER, Salary Rs. 75 per month with board and lodging. Knowledge of Music indispensable. Address, stating age and references, the HONORARY SECRETARY, Canning Girls' School, Agra.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the discussion as to the polic to be urged on the Committee in Calcutta on the general question of the REVISION of DUTIES will be resumed.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 6th January 1875.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL TREAT.

The TREAT will take place on FRIDAY the 8th January, when the favour of the attendance of subscribers, and of all other persons interested in the Schools, is particularly requested. The *Christmas Tree Presents* will be distributed at half-past five o'clock, after which there will be Fireworks.

His Excellency the Governor's Band has been kindly lent for the occasion.

A. POLEHAMPTON, Acting Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 4th January 1875.

WE HAVE SEWING MACHINES, MANUFACTURED BY CHARLES RAYMOND. Price Rs. 90 in Bombay, and Rs. 82 Up-country. *Carriage free to any part of India.*

☞ CAUTION.—Beware of the many inferior imitations. Jas. G. Weir who obtained these celebrated Genuine Machines for about 8 years, is NO LONGER SUPPLIED with them by the Inventor and Manufacturer,

Mr. CHARLES RAYMOND.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 6, Church Lane, Bombay.

BELVIDERE SCHOOL, NYNEE TAL.

REFEREES :

Rev. POPHAM BLYTH, M.A., Chaplain of Nynee Tal.
Major PERKINS, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Moradabad.
Colonel DODSON, C.B., Delhi.
Colonel NAPIER, Cantonment Magistrate, Delhi.
Colonel MILLAR, Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur.
Dr. HILSON, Civil Surgeon, Nynee Tal.

A Private School, limited to fifty Boys, who are prepared for the Examinations at Home and the Roorkee Engineering College. Careful supervision and home comforts.

Peculiar advantages for delicate and backward Boys.

Terms for Boarders, including School Fees, Books, Stationery, and Laundress, from Rs. 35 per mensem.

The next Term commences February 15th, on which date arrangements will be made for bringing Pupils up from Moradabad.

All travelling expenses must be defrayed by the parents or guardians.

A "Prospectus" and "Form of Admission" will be forwarded on application to the PRINCIPAL.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, a BLACK DOG, on 1st January. Who will bring the same to Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, will ree ive a REWARD of Rs. 10.

FOR SALE, Two 10-inch DUMPY LEVELS with Compasses, by Adie, quite few. Rs. 110 each. Apply to Mr. J. CRUDDUS, Metal Mart.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ENGINEER, accustomed to HYDRAULIC PRESSES, Bombay Press Company, Limited.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in 1½ and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (Wi a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUININDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned he ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside, London, ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO., 50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine maildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by A.S. ROBKS, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL Prevents the hair falling of or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully, soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realises a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is inserted in ink on the wrapper of each, as others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

Bombay :—Wholesale and Retail Agents—Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of :—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piques.
Cambrics, Grenadines, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatans, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Hankerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours, Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths, New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinos, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear each	6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk, each	6 8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour each	5 0
Badham's English Cambric neat Patterns	4 0
Badham's fine Longcloth, best Cambric Fronts and Cuffs each	3 12
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts each	5 0
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, with Hem Stitched and embroidered Fronts, each	7 8 to 8 9
Badham's wove Flannel Shirts, all new patterns, well shrunk each	8 8
Badham's Printed Flannel, a choice of Patterns each	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colou s or Fancy Stripes each	9 0
Spun Silk Shirts in plain White or neat Fancy Stripes each	12 8

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Suit. Rs. a.
Striped Cambric, of these a great variety of Patterns	7 8
Oxford Cloth, cool and absorbing	11 0
Zephyr Cloth, equal to the best spun silk for comfort	11 0
Wove Flannel all new patterns, thoroughly shrunk	18 0
Best printed Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, plain or striped patterns	18 0
Best silk and wool, plain or fancy colours	19 0
Spun silk, these are delightfully cool	26 0

PYJAMAS.

	Each. Rs. a.
Striped Cambric	3 8
Best French Cambric	4 0
Best Oxford Cloth	5 5
Best wove Flannel	8 8
Best silk and wool	9 8
Best spun silk	12 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, plain or fancy colours	11 0
Best wove Flannels, plain or neat fancy stripes	20 0
Fancy striped Flannels, a large selection	20 0
Printed Cashmere	20 0

BLANKETS AND RUGS.

	Rs. a.
Fine White Blankets, large size real Bath, from per pair	Rs. 22 to 30 0
Fine Scarlet, large size, manufactured from picked wool, well suited for Travellers per pair	25 0
Extra large do. do. „	30 0
Alpaca or Mohair double Rugs, colours or reversible Tigers	20 to 25 0
Fine Austrian Rugs, a variety of colours, very soft and light, large sizes	30 0
The Sandringham Rug, very light and warm, made from the best picket wool, in neat colours	38 0
Witney Rugs, plain Grey; these are made long and wide in proportion, recommended for Travellers and district use	10 8 to 15 0
Scotch Maads, fancy colours and Heather mixtures, from	15 8

TOWELS.

	Dozen.
Best Huckaback, with borders, strong and durable	10 to 12 8
Christy's best Toilet Towels, ready for immediate use	12 0
Bath do. do.	12 0 to 25 0
Brown Towels, Medium size	25 0
White Turkish, the best towel made	25 0
Baden-Baden	28 0
Toilet White Turkish	22 0

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

STRAW DITTO.

NEW JET TRIMMINGS.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

BRIDAL OUTFITS.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.

FRESH KID GLOVES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 5TH JANUARY 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, sales 15,000 bales, Reuter's quotations on the spot showing an advance of 1/16d. per lb on Mid Orleans and Good Fair Ginned Broach, other descriptions unchanged. "To arrive" Fair Dhollera December, January Shipment Canal is given at 4 13/16d. and Good Fair Dholl lera January, February shipment at 5¼d. which were the current rates before the holidays; but Good Fair Ginned Broach February March shipment Cape is quoted a 6¾d.—an advance of ¼d. per lb.

This morning's market opened still steady, probable sales 12,000; imports 71,000 P. 11,000 bales. In New York yesterday, futures were unchanged, but Mid Uplands ready had advanced ¼ cent. per lb. The American Crop figures are now as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Monday's receipts	28,000	40,000	29,000
„ Exports to U. K.	3,000	14,000	22,000
Three day's receipts.....	38,000	65,000	39,000
„ Exports to U. K.	9,000	30,000	30,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,180,000	1,998,000	1,774,000
„ Exports to U. K.	792,000	645,000	603,000

A further payment of £80,000 into the Bank of England was reported yesterday which is all in favor of cheaper money shortly, a view evidently held at home; Consols having advanced to 92 and French Rentes 101; Bar Silver is still 57¼d. per oz.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day advanced their rates of discount and Interest one per cent. all round, making their minimums 6 and 9 per cent. on Government Paper and Mercantile bills respectively. There was nothing in Saturday's return to call for such an advance, nor is money at all scarce here in the open market; so that the movement may be considered more as a precaution than anything else. It has necessarily exercised some slight influence on STERLING Exchange, steady feeling in the morning having given place to a decidedly firmer tendency later on, rates closing partially 1-16d. per lb. higher. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 10 3/16d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s 10 21/32d	„
Credits do.	...1s. 1s 10 27/32d.	„
Documents do.	...1s. 10¾d.	„

EXCHANGE on Calcutta is quiet at slightly under previous figures. GOVERNMENT PAPER is extremely quiet at purely nominal prices.

In the SHARE Market there has been another quiet day, the transactions having been of a most limited character, at the same time prices are firm.

A strong enquiry has been manifested for COTTON of nearly all descriptions, but business has been restricted by the prices asked. As a rule we are still ¼d. to ½d. per lb. over Liverpool arrival quotations, but so long as we have an active demand to cover previous "bear" sales at higher prices we can scarcely look for much of a decline.

FREIGHTS are firm at £2-7 6 by ready steamers, £2-10-0 at £2-11-3 for January February loading. By sail we still quote £2 2 6 to £2-7-6.

An improved demand has been noticeable for PIECE GOODS, but sellers being very firm only a moderate extent of business has resulted.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	727½
19,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Rss. Issue	725
5,250	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Do of Madras ..	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	2 1½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	575
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
40 000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	610
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mill's Co	1,100
158	2,000	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	720
600	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	520 xd
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,450
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	550
1,4 0	25	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	565
4 0	1,500	all	37½p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
22	250	all	...	Cowasjee Press Co.....	160
800	1,888	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	3 800
5'0	330	all	Nil	Dodlera P. & G. Co.	270
300	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,000
150	8,500	all	200 p.c.	Fort Press Co.....	4,050
300	2,000	125	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	575
200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1 250	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	450
3125	400	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	450
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.,L.	1,750
120	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	1,000
400	500	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	440
100	1,000	75	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	825
150	500	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's UnitedPressCo.	125

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,600
800	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,200
330	2,000	5 0	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,315
1 000	150	100	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	200
300	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,050
2,50 0	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,670
1,500	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,210
1,400	1,000	all	112p.c.	Great Eastern	1,490
200	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,215
770	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ...	1,285
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,200
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,450
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,100
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,280
1,050	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
4,40 0	625	all	68	Oriental	830
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,400
500	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co.....	1,250
7,500	150	all	...	Freo Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	140
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,200
6,000	1 400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	305

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 9	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	13 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
.....	£18	10 9 10	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ..	319

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,720
1,000	50	all	45p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	115
2,150	300	150	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	20
1,200	500	all	7 p. c	Treacher & Co	375
.....	250	all	40 do	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	95	1[illegible]	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '6[illegible]	Indian Peninsula..... 1

CASH BALANCES.

CASH BALANCES in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of November 1874, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1872 :—

.....	Nov. 1872.	Nov. 1873.	Nov. 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,47,39,853	2,57 74,073	2,80,981
Bengal	2,22,40,149	1,91,05,572	2,12,66,700
Assam	...	...	24,25,175
British Burmah	32 12,800	38,14,548	35,93,972
N. W. Provinces	2, 6,5 7	2,13,74,380	1,41,36,611
Oudh	63,16,065	73,64,947	45,37,446
Punjab	1,03,28,930	1,00,53 000	1,23,16,775
Bombay	1,49 83 431	2,61 66 193	1,54,09,411
Central Provinces	72,00,496	79 42, 53	50,41,535
Madras	2,7..54,413	2,44,25 516	1,00 01,336
Total	16,71,91,364	14,51,66,252	13,22,18,750

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH ship NIMROD, 890 tons, commander H. Crockers, sailed yesterday for Damaun in ballast.

S. S. CAVTORE.—The Austrian steam ship Cavtore, 1,232 tons, Commander G. Marussig, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c.

THE NORWEIGHAN BARQUE KONG ASKAR, 361 tons, commander Christopherson, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE S.S. PESHAWUR.—The British steam ship Peshawur, 51 tons, commander W. Coury, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

S. S. AUSTRALIA.—MESSRS. R. Rubattino and Co.'s steam ship Australia, 1,287 tons, commander C. Lanero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa 25th November, calling at Port Said, Suez, Jeddah and Aden, in ballast and 3 deck passengers.

THE S.S. PEARL 366 tons, commander C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. Smith and two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ashdown and thirty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Burmah	Nicholson.....	Rangoon, Dec 5.
5	Australia (s)	Lanero	Genoa, Nov 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast and Carwar.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Coury.....	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Castore, Marussig, for Trieste &c.
Ship Nimrod, Crockers, for Damaun.
Barque Kong Oscar, Christopherson, for Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Australia for Aden, Suez, &c.
Steamer Ava, for Coast & Cale tta,
Steamer Burmah for P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Elphinstone for London.
Steamer Umbia, for Australia.
Steamer Kashgo, for China.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Arthur s, 1 case portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee; 1 case thread, Moola Feroze and Co; 3 cases butter and 1 bale paper, C E Mitchell and Co; 50 barrels alum, R L Southern and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Palestine s, 800 bundles hoop iron, Assur Veerjee.
Colombo s, 10 bales paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 25 cases acid, Mahomedally Lokmonjee.
White Ader, 4 cases glassware, Fuckeerjee Pestonjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City Foochou 29 cash fireclay and 12,000 fire bricks, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co 10 cases acid, Mahomedally Lookmanjee; 15 cases acid, J R Randelia; 35 cas s acid, J M Moolla.

FROM NEW YORK.

Winged Hunter, 500 barrels rosin, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s, 10 cases dye, Vinay and Co; 47 bales paper, A C, Gumpust.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 20 cases brandy, C Bonnivalle and Co; 100 cases brandy, B & A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingston; 63 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam.
Bulmark; 100 bales cotton, H Cleeson & Co.
King Arthur s, 176 bales cotton Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 3 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Harold Haarfager s, 30 cases ginjeer, Goculdass Harbwan; 36 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitumbur; 25 bales cotton, Dharsey Jadowjee; 25 bales cotton, Mooljee Anandjee; 82 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal, 100 bales cotton, Muncokram Cundass; 139 bales cotton, Punachand Jowaee; 200 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee and Co.; 48 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee, 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 175 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 24 bales wool, Cursey Khetsey; 1 bale cotton, Wallace and Co.
Nyanza s, 145 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Cassum; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.
Palacio s, 800 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co.
Blenheim s, 275 cwts coir yarn, Hunraz Dewjee and Co.; 2,405 cwts linseed. Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Australia s, 500 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pegasus, 1 bale skins, Jacob; 2,500 bags linseed, Nursey Sawoo and Co; Kessowjee and Co; 309 bags linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s, 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 4 0 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s 675 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 202 casks cocoanut oil, A Kunckler & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s, 200 bales cotton. A Kunkler & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 31.

Young, Captain, Bombay 6th Bd Royal Artillery, from leave, from China.
Hoggan, Lieut Bombay Royal Artillery, from leave, from Mhow.

JANUARY 2.

Ho son, Lt-Coll, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad

JANUARY 3.

Bardin, Lieut-Coll, Madras 8 aff Corps, on leave, from Secundarabad.

JANUARY 4.

Rynd, Major, Bengal 3rd Punjab Infantry, on leave, from Kohat

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

Morgan, Lt, Bengal Royal Engr, on sick leave to England.
Combe, Coll, Bombay Staff Corps, on Retirement, to England.

JANUARY 4.

Bardin Lt Coll, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, to Kamptee.
Gayer, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Sholapoor.
Hitferman, Bengal 2-14th Foot, to join to Ranekhet.
Holsworth, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Allahabad.
Broome, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Moultan.
Voyle, Bengal 29th I N I, on duty, to Peshawur.
Fairbrother, Bombay 29th N L I, leave on Mhow.
Longmoto, Bengal 26th P N I, to Join Regt, Mean Meer.

THE following addition is to be made to para. 12, p. 467, of G. O. C. C. dated the 28th October 1874 :—After "any," add "except for regiments of British Cavalry, including batteries of Horse and Field Artillery competing for Cavalry prizes, who will be guided, as regards position, &c., by paras. 1 to 4 of the order."

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the following is to be inserted as the second clause of para 128, Transport Regulations, Part II :—"From conveyance for the field service scale of chargers will be allowed for Assistants and deputy Assistants Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, when accompanying His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on tours of inspection, or when proceeding to and from camps of exercise."

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, the following is to be added as para. 171 A, Transport Regulations, Part I :—Officers entitled to a free passage, and proceeding to England when troop ships do not ply, may, if they desire it, make their own arrangements, instead of being provided with a passage by the State. In such cases each officer will be entitled to draw the cost of a passage from Bombay to Southampton, less messing charges, *i. e.*, £65-18 6.

IT is notified for general information and guidance, that Government has sanctioned the supply by Veterinary Surgeons from the stores in their possession, of such medicines (not available in the Commissariat Department,) as may be required in emergent cases of epidemics, or severe diseases amongst Government cattle; the medicines being replaced by executive Commissariat Officers as early as possible, by supplies obtained from the Medical Depot, on emergent indents.

AT a General Court Martial, held at Rangoon, on the 13th Nov., Private William Orton, 67th Regiment, was arraigned on charges of insubordination on the 20th July, 1874. He was found guilty and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of seven years, the first three years to be passed in India. The Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service. The sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the prisoner is to be sent to the Presidency under an escort and delivered over to the custody of the Civil Power.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General in Conncil is pleased to notify that Officers proceeding on leave to Europe, the Colonies, or elsewhere, beyond the limits of their own Presidencies, whether under the Furlough Rules of 1796, 1854, or 1868, are permitted to draw their furlough pay through their Agents in India, on the latter furnishing a satisfactory guarantee for the refund of over-payments. The guarantee must be attached to the application of the Officer for permission to draw his pay in India, which must be submitted through the Pay Master to the Controller of Military Accounts, who will grant the authority to the Agent to draw the pay monthly as it becomes due. The guarantee must in every case be stamped to the extent prescribed by the Stamp Act which may be in force at the time; the value of the stamp to be determined on the aggregate furlough pay of the Officer to be drawn during the period of his authorized absence.

AT a General Court martial, assembled at Lucknow, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October 1874, Gunner John Kane, of the 7th Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st *Charge*.—That he, John Kane, on the 15th day of August 1874, being a soldier of Her Majesty's British Army, serving at Lucknow, a place in Her Majesty's dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively, did at Lucknow aforesaid, cause the death of Mary Anne Kane, his wife, by doing acts with the intention of causing such bodily injury as he knew to be likely to cause her death, that is to say, by violently striking her on the head and face, and thereby causing injuries, from the effects of which she, Mary Anne Kane, died on the 29th day of August 1874,—the said acts being then and there done by the said John Kane, while he was not deprived of the power of self control by grave and sudden provocation; and not being done by him in the exercise of the right of private defence of person or property, and not being done by him as, or being a public servant, or aiding a public servant, acting for the advancement of public justice; and not being done by him without premeditation in a sudden fight, in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel, and the said Mary Anne Kane, not taking the risk of death with her own consent. *2nd Charge*.—That he, John Kane, on the 15th day of August 1874, being a soldier of Her Majesty's British Army, serving at Lucknow, a place in Her Majesty's dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively did, at Lucknow aforesaid without grave and sudden provocation, wilfully cause grievous hurt to Mary Anne Kane, his wife, by violently striking her on the head and face, fracturing her jaw, and causing injury to the brain, and thereby endangering the life of the said Mary Anne Kane, he, the said John Kane knowing himself to be likely, by such violence, to cause grievous hurt, and having thereby committed an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

The Court found the prisoner, on the first charge guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; on the second charge guilty, and Sentenced him to undergo five years' imprisonment. This sentence was sent back for revision, but the Court on reviewing the proceedings adhered to their award. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in confirming the sentence remarked that the sentence was far too lenient for the brutal conduct of the prisoner, and further added the following observations on the proceedings of the Court Martial :

Several serious irregularities took place during the proceedings, to which the attention of the Deputy Judge Advocate is directed :—

The prosecutor should not have been made a witness in the prosecution. The examination by the Court of the girl Amelia Kane, to test her competence as a witness, should have been recorded, notwithstanding that the Court pronounced that her evidence could not be admitted.

The summing up by the Deputy Judge Advocate is unintelligible without reference to books, passages from which are frequently alluded to, but are not recorded in the summing up. In all such cases, the passages quoted as authority should be given in full.

H. M. BIRTH-DAY PARADE.

THE Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief directs, that for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday the following order of parade shall be adhered by all the troops serving under his command :—

The brigade will be drawn up at open order, Artillery in action on the right, or, if more than one battery is present, on both flanks.

When the General Officer arrives on the ground, Artillery and Cavalry will carry swords, Infantry will shoulder by word of their respective commanding officers. The General Officer will then take command of the parade, and give the words "Unfix bayonets," "The brigade will fire a Feu-de-joie." On this caution, Artillery not in action and Cavalry will slope swords.

The Artillery in action and Infantry regiments when armed with Enfields, will then "load," by order of their respective commanding officers.

On a signal from the General, the Artillery on the right will fire seven guns, and after the last gun is fired the first round will be fired by the Infantry.

The bands of the Infantry, massed in rear of the brigade, will then play the first part of the National Anthem.

Seven more guns will then be fired by the Artillery on the left, if any be placed there, followed by a second round from the Infantry, and the second part of the National Anthem.

The last seven guns by the Artillery on the right, followed by a third round from the Infantry, will then be fired, and when finished the whole of the National Anthem will be played by the band.

The Artillery in action will then limber up and move into line at order, with the brigade.

The General will then give the following cautions :—

"Fix bayonets."

"Royal Salute."

Cavalry and Artillery will carry swords, Infantry will present arms, standards and colors will be lowered, and the bands will play the whole of the National Anthem.

"The brigade will shoulder."

"The brigade will order and unfix bayonets" (Artillery and Cavalry "Return swords.")

The brigade will give "three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." At this caution all helmets will be taken off and the officer commanding the parade will give the time.

The brigade will then take close order, march past in quick time, if ordered, and then proceed direct to quarters.

During this parade the General Officer and Staff will take post as laid down in para. 4, Section 2, part VI. Field Exercise of 1874, and will join in the salute.

It is to be understood that the Queen's Birthday is a holiday, and on this parade the officers in command is to receive no general salute, nor is there to be any parade exercise; the march past, if ordered, will be only in quick time.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jany 2, 1875.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr F St C Williams, Extra Asst Comr. Hoshungabad, from the 1st Dec 1874 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following Notification is made by the Chief Commissioner subject to the confirmation of the Government of India :—Twenty months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with Army Furlough's days' subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr C F. Anderson, Dist. Supt of Police, Betul, from the 15th Jany 1875 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jany. 2.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl, is pleased to nominate Sir Douglas Forsyth, K C S I, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H B Harington, M A, Asst Comr in Oudh to be a Depy Comr of the 3rd grade, vice Lieut Col Shaw, with effect from the 1st Janry 1875.

The Hon'ble W Ainslie, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for nine months, with effect from the 10th proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Capt D Cowie, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 2nd instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lieut John Arthur Arthur Yorke, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Dept P W, North-Western Provinces, Meerut Provincial Division,—for six months.

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Surgn Maj J Browne, M D, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 12th Dec 1874.

Capt R M S Thomas, B I S C, Asst Comr, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Dec 1874.

The services of Surgn H Whitwell, of the Medical Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties as Civil Surgn of Amritsar.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut John Charles Frederick Gordon, of the 75th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 36th (The Bareilly) Regt of N I, dated Oct 1873.

The services of Surgn D Sinclair, M B, of the Madras Medical Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surgn Gilbert Proby Mackenzie, M B, of the Medical Dept, for one year.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lieut Col Arthur Hill Millett, B I S C, Inspr Genl of Police, Hyderabad, for one year.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and arrangements in the Military Account Dept :—

BENGAL.

Lieut Col T B Harrison, Examiner of Comst and Stnl Accounts Bengal, and Offg Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, to be Controller of Military Accounts, vice Col T James, C B, deceased.

Capt M A Rowlandson, Offg Asst Pay Dept, Madras, to officiate as Depy Pay Master, N W Provinces' Circle.

BOMBAY.

Lieut Col A W Graham, Examiner, Pay Dept, Offg Examiner Comst Barrack, and Clothing Depts, Bombay, will take charge of the Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement and pending further orders.

Capt C G Cautley, Asst Pay Dept, Bengal, Offg Depy Pay Master, Allahabad, to officiate as Examiner, Ordnance Dept, Bombay, vice Capt S G D Turner, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough, and during the period Maj T H Turner may officiate as Examiner, Pay Dept, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Capt John Edwards Wemyss, of the Genl List, Infantry, for six months.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent :—

1st Infantry—Lieut Col A C Lilly, 2nd in Comd, 2nd Infantry, to be Comdt, vice Col H Hosea on, retired.

2nd Infantry— Maj J P Peiler, 2nd in Comd, 3rd Infantry, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut Col G Adye, or until further orders.

Capt H F H Sewell, Adjt 5th Infantry, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut Col A C Lilly.

5th Infantry— Capt F T Goad, Adjt, 3rd Infantry, and Offg 2nd in Comd, 1st Infantry, to be Offg 2nd in Comd, during the period Lieut Col T T Turton may officiate as Comdt, or until further orders.

Lieut A C L Queene, Wing Subn and Offg Adjt, 1st Infantry, to be Adjt, vice Capt H F H Sewell.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 23rd Aug 1874, in room of Col R S Wilson, deceased :—

Capt and Brev Lieut Col Alexander James Hadfield, of the Madras Invalid Establishment.

Appointments— Ensign, 8th Feby 1827, Lieut, 17th Nov 1831, Capt, 7th July 1841, Brev Maj, 8th July 1841, Brev Lieut-Col, 11th Nov '58 4, Actg Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Centre Division, 14th March 1854, and Hony Aide-de Camp to the Viceroy and Govr Gen in India, 1st April 1842.

War Services.—Brev Lieut Col A J Hadfield, served with the 37th Madras N I in the expedition from Kamptee to Sumbulpur against the refractory zemindars in that district in 1830. Accompanied the 37th Regt to China in the first war in 1840; was present at the taking of Chuenpee, and at the storming of the forts of the Bocca Tigris in the Canton river; present in the action of the 25th May 1841 before Canton, and engaged in the affair of the 30th May, when a large body of Chinese endeavoured to relieve the city. On this occasion, during a tremendous thunderstorm, the company of the 37th Regiment Madras N I, which he commanded, was cut off from the rest of the force and surrounded by several thousands of Chinese troops; but, notwithstanding the rain prevented the sepoys from discharging their muskets, they repulsed every attack made upon them until an hour or two after dusk, when they were extricated from their perilous position by a detachment of Royal Marines armed with percussion fire arms.

For this affair he was mentioned in despatches; received the brevet rank of Major and appointed Honorary Aide de-Camp to the Viceroy (Lord Ellenborough). Likewise, every native officer, non-commissioned officer and private belonging to his company were admitted to the advantages of the Order of Merit, and when Parliament voted their thanks to the army and navy engaged in this war, special mention was made of his gallant conduct and of that of his company by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and by Lord Stanley in the House of Commons, (medal for China.)

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col Henry Manley Wyse, B I S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 36th (The Ahlgurh) Regt of N I,—for two years.

Lieut Col Bendyshe Walton, B I S C, Military Store-keeper, Calcutta—for ten months.

Capt John Alexander Temple, B I S C, Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, Offg Depy Comr, 4th class, Seoni District,—for one year.

Capt Isaac Peatt Westmoreland, R E, Controller 2nd class, 1st grade, P W Accounts Dept, Punjab,—for two years.

Capt G C Ross, B I S C, 3rd Squadn Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, is permitted to spend a portion of it in India, commencing from the 23rd Nov 1874 to the date of his embarkation, and the remainder in Europe.

The services of Lieut A P Thornton, B S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 25th (Punjab) Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Surgn G Griffith, of the Medical Dept, Offg Medical Officer at Goalundo and Koushtea, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief, with effect from the 15th Dec 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force.

4th Punjab Cavalry—Lieut R H Forrest, Squadn Subn, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be 2nd Squadn Subn, vice Lieut C C Egerton, appointed 2nd Squadn Subn, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

The appointment of Lieut A T S A Rind to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, will be held to have effect from the 29th March 1874, instead of the date previously notified.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the 30th Dec 1874 subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Col Angelo Edward Osborn, B S C.
Lieut Col John Pendall, B S C.
Lieut Col Robert Farquhar Webster, B S C.
Lieut Col James George Roche Furlong, M S C.
Lieut Col Henry Spurgen Rammell, M S C.
Lieut Col James Thomas Norgate, B I S C,

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt Newton Robert Burlton, 30th Dec 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Col Alexander Fraser, C B, R Engrs Chief Engr 1st class, P W Dept, and Secy to Govt, N W Provinces, Allahabad,—for nine months.

Surgn Maj Robert Wiseman Cunningham, M D, of the Medical Dept in medical charge Meywar Bheel Corps,—for two years,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col F Alexander, s c, Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, and Secy to the Chief Comr of Oudh in the P W Dept, is transferred to Hyderabad as Supg Engr and Secy to the Resident in the P W Dept, vice Lieut-Col J O Mayne, s e, proceeding on furlough.

Lieutt Col F Brine, s e, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Exe Engr, 1st Grade, and posted to the N W Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

Maj C Mant, s e, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India by the Govt of Bombay, is placed under the orders of the Secy to the Govt of India, in the P W Dept, for special duty, with the temporary rank of Ex Engr, 1st grade.

Mr. W Henderson, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred from State Railways under the Director to Mysore.

Mr. C T Smyth, Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs, 2nd grade, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st December 1874.

GEN TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Capt J Hills, R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough to Europe, from 2nd Janry 1875.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J R Bell, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr C Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, is retransferred from the Northern Bengal State Railway to the Rajpootana State Railway.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 5TH JANUARY.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council to-day the passing of the Distresses for Rents' Bill was postponed in order that a further report on the Bill may be presented.

Sir Douglas Forsyth took his seat at the Council and was appointed on the Select Committees of four Bills.

The Council re-assembles on the 19th instant.

CIVIL WAR IN AFFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE 5TH JANUARY.

General Dand Stiah and Mustufi Habeeboolah Khan, now in Candahar, have been forbidden by the Ameer Shere Ali to proceed towards Herat, as His Highness thinks the forces are not trustworthy.

Furrah has been captured, and the Ameer's father-in-law has been made a prisoner by Yakoob Khan's father-in-law, who intends to retain him as a prisoner in Herat until Yakoob Khan is released.

Since this occurrence the Ameer visits Yakoob Khan frequently.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

CALCUTTA, 5TH JANUARY.

The Viceroy returned Sir Salar Jung's visit this afternoon.

HAILSTORM IN CALCUTTA.

A severe hailstorm broke over Calcutta this afternoon. Some hailstones were over an inch in diameter. The ground for a considerable time remained white.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

GREAT HAIL STORM IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 5TH JANUARY.

A sharp shower of hail to-day in Calcutta. Pieces of ice fell fully the size of pigeon's eggs. The storm which was accompanied by thunder and lightning was only of short duration.

THE STRIKE IN WALES.

LONDON, 5TH JANUARY.

The strike in Wales has partially terminated; the men are submitting daily.

Marshal Serrano and his family have retired into France.

His Holiness the Pope has published an Encyclical in which he proclaims that a Jubilee is to be held during 1875.

General Richard Strachey has been appointed a member of the India Council.

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
The London Cotton Market has been steadier.
Fair Dhollera, 4¼d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 91⅞.
Bar Silver ..... 57d.
The sum of £80,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MR. J. H. RIEBE, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

THE rate of exchange chargeable on Overland Money Orders has been reduced to 1s. 10d. per rupee.

YESTERDAY the Directors of the New Bank of Bombay, raised the Bank's rates of interest and discount one per cent.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties chargeable under the Stamp Act on Affidavits made as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War.

THE Umballa paper mentions that amateurs of the 32nd Pioneers (a native regiment) will perform, during the present week at the theatre of the 11th Hussars, three comedies written by Major T. N. Walker of that corps.

THE Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the 30th November last amounted to Rs. 12,22,18,750 as against Rs. 14,51,66,252 and Rs. 16,71,94,364 on the same date in 1873 and 1872 respectively.

THE General Court Martial which tried Private Burney of the 11th Hussars for shooting at a comrade, reassembled, under orders from Head-Quarters, on Thursday last, at Umballa, for the revision of its proceedings. The local paper of Saturday had heard that the prisoner was released.

THE good service pension rendered vacant by the decease of Colonel R. S. Wilson has been conferred on Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander James Hadfield of the Madras Invalid Establishment, an account of whose services will be found under orders of the Government of India.

IN continuation of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 5235, dated the 28th August 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Section 10(*b*) of Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, the words *day before* shall be substituted for the words "date of" and the words "after that" cancelled.

THE most profitable speculation we can recommend to small capitalists, says the *Pioneer*, is this:—Lend money to Indian ryots to be paid off by growing indigo-plants for delivery when ripe. Judiciously managed the investment will yield you thousands per cent. An authentic illustration is before us. A native *Bunniah* advanced Rs. 2-10 0 in this way to a certain cultivator in June 1872. In December 1874 he went into court and obtained a decree for his debt and interest, the total then amounting to Rs. 345 4 3.

THE large decrease, during the year 1873-74, in the amount of *tuccavi* advances in the Punjab, has led some district officers to find fault with the provisions of the Land Improvement Act of 1871, which was expressly intended to facilitate loans. The Financial Commissioner, however, is disposed to attribute the decrease to the novelty of the system, abundant rainfalls, and the consequent agricultural prosperity of the last two or three years, rather than to demands on account of interest. The facts, however, require to be looked into; and Sir Henry Davies has promised that the amendment of the rules will be taken into consideration, if necessary.

IT will astonish no one who remembers that a short time ago the *Indu Prakash* made a public declaration in favour of treason that the same paper is now in a violent rage because anybody talks of dethroning that pretty gentleman the Gaekwar. The *Prakash* in its fury recklessly accuses people right and left of betraying their trust in supplying us with information about the result of the inquiry at Baroda; but these accusations are wild and wide of the mark, and need no further comment. The point worthy of note is that a comparatively well written native paper like the *Prakash* can dare to palliate the offences of a man accused of such great crimes as the Gaekwar has been.

THE *Indian Observer* :—Baroda is still in a bad way. Colonel Phayre's removal seems to have come too late to save the ill-used Gaekwar. The acute Parsee Dewan has left the sinking ship, and the Bombay detectives are reported to have made out a good poisoning case against divers courtiers, not to mention the present Chief of the State himself. All this is very lamentable, but a Bombay telegram suggests an easy way out of the difficulty. Baroda being virtually a foreign territory, "it is questionable how proceedings can be undertaken." Consequently, if the Government of India is prepared to admit the right of foreigners to poison its ambassadors or delegates at their own sweet will, nothing further need be said about the matter.

IT is gratifying to notice that Indian emigrants have some charitable feeling towards their less fortunate brethren at home. A recent despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India conveyed the amount of £62-17-9½ as a contribution towards the Bengal Famine Relief Fund by coolie labourers on 18 estates in the Island of Trinidad. The Governor General in Council expresses satisfaction at this substantial proof of the sympathy shown by the contributors for the distress of their fellow countrymen, and accepts it as an evidence of the prosperous condition of the donors. The relief operations having closed and no further subscriptions being required on that account a reference will be made to the subscribers in Trinidad as to the purpose to which they would wish their charity to be devoted under the circumstances.

FROM the latest published approximate statement of gross receipts on Indian Railways it appears that the total amount received on Guaranteed lines from the 1st January to the 14th November 1874 was Rs. 7,20,41,816 being Rs. 1,10,78,978 in excess of the previous year to that date. The surplus is apportioned as follows. East Indian Main line Rs. 76,80,463, ditto Jubbulpore extension Rs. 6,25,325; Sind, Punjab and Delhi Rs. 16,73,146; Great Indian Peninsula Rs. 8,14,902; Oudh and Rohilcund Rs. 7,44,480; Eastern Bengal Rs. 5,12,482; Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rs. 89,374. The Madras line for the same period showed a deficiency of Rs. 9,12,925 and the South Indian Rs. 1,48,269. The total receipts on the State lines were Rs. 8,00,287 being an increase of Rs. 5,14,590 on the previous year's receipts.

THE Agricultural Department remarks as follows on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 31st December 1874:—Rain has fallen in fair quantity in the southern districts of Madras: slight showers are reported from the Southern Maharatta Country, Coorg, and parts of the Punjab and Oudh; it is much wanted in the Deccan districts of Bombay, in the districts of the Punjab where none has fallen, and in the North-Western Provinces. Prospects however continue generally good. In Bengal the prospects of the rice crop continue favourable all over the country. Harvesting is progressing with very good results, and is nearly complete in several districts. Sugar-cane and certain of the pulses are also being harvested in places, with good results. All cold-weather crops are doing well. Here and there rain would be desirable.

BOMBAY.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR is expected to reach Bombay about the 20th instant.

THE CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST THE SOLDIERS AT COLABA.—Mr Dossabhoy Framjee will deliver his decision in this case at 12 o'clock to-day.

TAPTEE VIADUCT.—It is stated that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, has, after all, given up the idea of opening the Taptee Viaduct.

THE TRAMWAY—Rails are to be laid from Pydonee to Byculla. On the completion of the extension one half anna is to be added to the tramway fares.

THE APOLLO BUNDER FORGERY CASE.—The preliminary investigation into this case will take place to-morrow before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden per H. M.'s s. s. Dalhousie will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday the 8th instant at 5 P. M. —C. A. STUART, Post Master.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—A batch of sixty-four horses was landed at the Carnac Bunder in their arrival from Bushire the day before yesterday, and removed to the Byculla stables.

SERVICES in connection with the Weeks of Prayer are to be held this evening in the Free Church, Esplanade, at half-past five o'clock, and in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, at eight o'clock.

INFORMATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday three informations were lodged before and warrants granted by the Magistrates. Two were for criminal misappropriation and one for theft. The parties concerned were all natives.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The full Court which sat yesterday consisted of the First and Second Judges, Messrs O'Leary and Spencer in the forenoon; and when Mr. Spencer retired Mr. Gunpatrao Bhaskerjee, the Fourth Judge, took his seat on the bench.

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS.—An application was made yesterday to the Senior Magistrate of Police, by a seaman named Thomas Foley, of the ship Habnemann against the Captain and 2nd Mate, charging the latter with assault. His Worship, after hearing what the applicant had to say, refused to grant a summons, as it did not appear that any assault had been committed.

A CHARGE AGAINST A CAPTAIN.—On Monday, a seaman of the Uncle Toby, applied to the Senior Magistrate of Police for a summons against the Captain, whom he charged with murder, the crime, as he alleged, consisting in the Captain not having used his efforts to save a drowning man. His Worship, after having read the written statement given in by the applicant, refused yesterday to grant any summons, as the case was not within his jurisdiction.

WE have now a return of clear weather and cold nights and mornings. The days are a little warm still, and the range of the thermometer is still too extensive. The changes from heat to cold are very trying, and there are severe cases of sort throat, asthma and bronchitis prevailing both in camp and city. The most trying part our cold season is, however over, and we may hope for a better state of the public health now that the drying up process is at an end and there is less exhalation from the ground. On the whole the public health is good.—*Deccan Herald.*

FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.—Perhaps some of our readers may have noticed that the Fort Christian Schools, so long before the public, have actually begun to be built. The cost exceeds the assumed estimate by Rs. 5,000, and this sum together with Rs. 2,600 also required has, with the consent of the donors or their representatives, been made good by the endowment fund originally mostly collected in England, and which consequently now amounts to only Rs. 780. Christmas is proverbially the season for dispensing our gifts to the needy and the orphan, and we would invite those who are able and willing, to contribute to the endowment of the orphanage of this school, intended, it would seem, for British children. Any such contributions would be thankfully received by Miss Prescott, Hornby Row.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

	Rs.
H. E. the Governor	150
Miss Baring, Government House, Calcutta ...	250
Hon. Mr. Ellis, Calcutta	200
Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lyn	100
J. Lushington, Esq. Accountant General... ...	100
Lee Warner, Esq.	50
Anon	10
Late Rev. W. K. Fletcher's sons	100
Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball	200
Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey	100
Hon. Mr. Rogers	50
Rich. Taylor, Esq., Acting Accountant General.	200
Anon	200
Lady Anderson	50
Francis Currey, Esq. and others	147
Through Mr. Fletcher	158
Through Miss Freere	405
Thomas Ormiston, Esq.	1,000
Parsee and Hindoo ladies and gentlemen... ...	1,000
A thank offering	1,000
Through a friend	450
Rev. W. Barnard and family	235
Sir Herbert Edwardes.	
Capt. n Eastwick, India House.	
Dowager Lady Buston and family.	
&c. &c. &c. Archdeacon Clive.	

CRICKET.—A Match was played on Saturday last between an eleven of H. and C. Companies of the 2nd Queen's Regiment and the Bombay Union Cricket Club. The latter were the first to handle the willow and sent in Girling and Nagle. The latter, however, was caught by Atkinson after scoring only 2 runs. It is noticeable that only two men of the eleven were bowled out—the remainder falling victims to catches, only four players attained the honour of a double figure, the top score being made by McDermott, with a well obtained 28. The total of the eleven was 101.

The Queen's sent in Barwell and Atkinson, but they were speedily disposed of, and their successors were not more fortunate, the whole eleven placing only 35 runs to their credit, Bowler being most destructive and justifying his name by taking six wickets, the remainder falling to Ryan. After a short interval the Queen's again took the bat, and this time were more fortunate, for they succeeded in putting together 134 runs, of which 62 were contributed by Satterfield (not out). His figures comprised 1 six, 1 five, 2 fours, 4 threes, 7 twos and singles. Barwell added 21, and White 15.

This innings was not concluded until late and it was clear that the game could not be played out, the Union men, notwithstanding, sent in two representatives to the wickets, but after thirteen runs had been scored it became too dark to continue and the stumps were drawn, the victory remaining with the Union Club.

We understand that the Union Club have challenged the Bombay Club, but that the latter have some difficulty in getting an eleven. Judging from last Saturday's play the Bombay Club might find the Union tough antagonists, and it is to be hoped they will not allow the cold weather to pass over without taking up their challenge.

SCORE—UNION CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

Girling, W ct Barwell, b Fuller	... 12
Nagle, J A, ct Atkinson, b Fuller	... 6
Pendoni, J ct Quinlan, b White	... 6
Ryan, W run out	... 11
Bowler, W ct Williams, b Fuller	... 0
Corke, H ct Barwell, b Quinlan	... 13
Clarke, J. A, b Fuller	... 3
McDermott, J ct Barwell, b White	... 28
Ward, L b White	... 13
Ryan, J ct Muirhead, b Barwell	... 0
Burn, R N, not out	... 0
Byes 2, Wides 7	... 9
Total	...101

2-D INNINGS.

Girling, ct Crofts, b Fuller	.. 7
Nagle, not out	.. 6
Total	... 13

1-2 QUEEN'S REGIMENT.

1ST INNINGS.

Barwell, b Bowler	... 6
Atkinson, ct McDermott, b Ryan	... 3
Ash. b J Ryan	.. 1
Muirhead, run out	... 0
White, b Bowler...	... 7
Satterfield, b Bowler	... 1
Fuller, b Bowler	... 1
Quinlan, b Bowler	... 6
Crofts, b Bowler	... 4
Williams, run out	... 5
Yeo, not out	... 0
Byes	... 1
Total ...	... 35

2ND INNINGS.

Quinlan, l b w, b Bowler	... 4
Atkinson, bowled Ryan	... 26
Muirhead, ct Clarke, b Bowler	... 2
White, bowled Bowler...	... 0
Crofts, ct W Ryan, b J Ryan	... 15
Satterfield, not out	... 2
Fuller, bowled W Ryan...	... 62
Barwell, run out...	... 5
Yeo, bowled J Ryan	... 21
Ash, bowled J Ryan	... 4
Williams, bowled J Ryan	... 5
By-s	... 7
1 eg Byes...	... 2
Total... ...	...134

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "TRUTH."

TAKE it in whatever sense you choose, a Mason's Lodge appears in its brightest and most attractive features at the annual meeting held for the purpose of installing a new Master in King Solomon's chair. The members of the Lodge have been looking forward to the event with the pleasantest emotions, mingled with reminiscences which carry them back to former years in which they have borne a part at similar celebrations. They vie with each other in demonstrating the hospitality of the Lodge. The presence of visitors from sister Lodges exhilarates their spirits and lends an interest to the proceedings of the evening which is not observable at the usual monthly meetings. The line of rulers in the Craft who fill the dais from one end to the other—those whom the suffrages of their brethren have raised to their exalted position and who are always loved, honoured and esteemed by them as their instructors as well as their trusted friends—is a sight which might be seen but once a year. And then the imposing procession in which the supreme Masonic authorities of the District march into the body of the Lodge; the patronising way in which they assume temporary charge of its functions and make kindly enquiries into its state and prospects;—these and other nameless attractions and ceremonials invest a Lodge at its installation meeting with an interest and importance which it can boast of but once a year.

The installation meetings at most of the Lodges in Bombay take place in the beginning of the year. Lodge "Truth" in this respect took the lead and held a meeting for the installation of its new Master on Monday evening last. There was a large gathering of Freemasons on the occasion, and the District Grand Master, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, and his Deputy, Rt. Wor. Bro. Andrew Hay, attended with the District Grand officers. The dais was graced with a number of Masters and Past Masters of Lodges in Bombay, among whom were observed Wor. Bros. Mitchell, Barrow, Hussey, Freeborn, G. Anderson, Dr. Walton, Dr. James Anderson, Tyrrell Leith, Robinson, Alfred King, Edginton, R. M. Rutnaghur, J. D. Wadia, and Dinshaw Dorabjee. Wor. Bro. Barrow who, since the departure of Wor. Bro. Sworsbourne, had worked the Lodge as its immediate Past Master, gave to the District Grand Master, as is customary on such occasions, an account of its stewardship for the time he had been in charge of it. It was considered very satisfactory, and the District Grand Master complimented the Lodge on the efficient state in which he found it. Wor. Bro. Tudor Trevor, the Master Elect, was then conducted to the dais and was afterwards installed in the presence of a board of installed Masters. The installation ceremony had been entrusted to Wor. Bro. Barrow; but owing to the indisposition of Wor. Bro. Trevor, for whom it was necessary to retire as soon as possible, it was not gone through with that completeness and finish with which it would otherwise have been performed by the installing Master. The following members were invested as officers of the Lodge for the current year:—Wor. Bro. Dr. James Anderson, Senior Warden; Bro. W. Adams, Junior Warden; Bro. Captain Babington, Senior Deacon; Bro. G. Claridge, Junior Deacon; Wor. Bro. Hussey, Treasurer; Bro. C. Tudball, Secretary; Bro. Neuberg, Steward; Bro. Grattan Geary, Inner Guard; and Bro. Seager, Tyler. At a late hour the brethren adjourned to the banquet table, where the usual Constitutional toasts were drunk, and a most agreeable evening was passed.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 19·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea...37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	December—January—1874-75. 28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·907	·912	·946	·971	·968	·993	·972
Temperature of the Air	75·0	75·7	77·7	79·4	79·3	78·1	76·9
Wet-bulb Thermometer	68·3	68·0	70·6	73·7	71·8	69·7	69·2
Dew Point	65·0	64·2	67·3	71·3	68·4	65·6	66·5
Relative Humidity of Air	·721	·677	·706	·769	·709	·677	·692
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·0	0·0	3·0	0·2	0·8	0·0	0·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	80·6	81·5	83·5	84·8	85·9	84·9	83·5
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M..	68·7	67·1	68·9	74·1	73·0	70·9	69·5
General Direction of Wind	a Miles.	b Miles.	c Miles.	d Miles.	e Miles.	f Miles.	g Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	246 In.	225 In.	139 In.	157 In.	179 In.	173 In.	257 In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 13th Dec. 82 inches, 18 cents.

(*a*) E, WNW, N, NE, NW, NNW.
(*b*) NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW, N.
(*c*) N, ESE, NE, ENE, WNW, W, WNW, NNW, NE.
(*d*) ESE, SSE, WNW, NE, E, W, WNW, NNW, NNE.
(*e*) NE, E, ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
(*f*) NE, E, NE, ENE, W, WNW, NW, N, NNE.
(*g*) NE, N, NE, NW, NNW, N.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—5TH JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th January, 3-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Via Suez, 5th January, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 39 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 4th January, 10-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 29 minutes.

Via Suez, 5th January, 6-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 47 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 5th January, 6-50 P.M. Time in transit 3 hours 48 minutes.

Latest dated from Australia.

Via Singapore, 5th January, 5-20 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th January to 8 P.M. of the 5th January is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 3	0 46
" Galle	1 52	1 16
" Kurrachee	0 37	0 8
" Madras	0 34	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th January, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 5th 3-30 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th January, 10-40 P.M.; Cable right Fao. Turkish line interrupted beyond Bascrh. Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

BY TELEGRAM.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1875.

THE MERCHANTS' CUP, value Rs. 1,000, presented by Merchants of Calcutta. A Handicap for all horses. St. Leger Course. Entrance on 1st July Rs 100; 1st September Rs. 200; 1st November Rs. 250; 1st December Rs. 300, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for all horses accepting the Handicap.

Baboo Mohiny Mohun Doss.....br ass h Sir William..... 1
Mr C J Collins' .....ch m Maid of Athens 2
H H Maharajah of Vizianagram's b ass h Partisan..... 3

Won by twenty lengths. Time—3mins. 23secs.

THE CRAWFORD CUP, value Rs. 750, presented by J. A Crawford, Esq. For all horses. Distance 3 miles. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winner of the Viceroy's or Burdwan Cups 5lbs., of both 12lbs extra. Entrance on 1st July Rs. 100; 1st September Rs. 200; 1st November Rs. 250; 1st December Rs 300, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for all horses declared to start.

Mr C J Collins'.....b a Corone ..... w o

THE GRAND STAND STAKES of Rs 400 from the Fund. A Handicap for Country-breds and Arabs. New Course. Entrance on 1st November Rs. 50; 1st December Rs. 100; 31st December Rs. 150. A Sweepstakes of Rs 50 for horses accepting the Handicap.

Baboo Mohiny Mohun Doss' ..... b a h Anarchy 1
Abdool Rahmon's.....g a h Dellawar..... 2

Won by half a length. Six started. Time—2mins. 24secs.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

SONNET.

THE CHUPRASSEE.

GIRT with red band, in token of his trade,
With brazen label hung inscribed below,
Swift the Chuprassee foots it to and fro
Through street and lane, in sunshine and in shade.
In spacious bag upon his shoulder laid
Each letter and each message doth he stow,
Or it may hap rupees do therein go,
That by his trusty hand may be conveyed.
Yet much I think the work, by which he gains
His monthly earnings, small; for him men see
Expending oft on household cares his pains,
Watching beside the doorway, or may-be
Running stray errands for the family;
Nor e'en to nurse the baby he disdains.

—*Indian Observer.* W.T.W.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

DIARY OF THE SHAH.*

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

WHEN the Shah started from home we presume he made up his mind to bear himself everywhere like a high-bred man of the world, leaving behind him for the time being any *arriere pensee* of resentments and grievances. At all events, as he afterwards gave his band "most warmly" to his rival in religious supremacy, the Padishah of Turkey, so now he met the advances of the Czar with extreme cordiality, ignoring all memories of aggressive wars and ravished provinces. But that first interview with one of the greatest of the Monarchs of the West no more shook his calm self-possession than the stormy swell of the billows of the Caspian. It is significant that he is no sooner seated by his Imperial host's side in the State carriage than he begins to make his reflections on the pavement of stone and wood, and the very superior comfort of the latter. Among the sights and splendours of St. Petersburg nothing pleased him so much as the collections of jewels and the galleries of sculpture. His first visit to the treasure chambers at the Hermitage was too hasty, so "I made the resolution to visit them in detail on another occasion, if God so will," and when he faithfully redeemed that resolution he was dazzled with a golden peacock that spread its tail beautifully, and delighted with a golden cock that "crowed as the domestic foul." As for the statuary he marvelled at it and admired it as well, although that making of the images of men and women is a sin and snare, according to the teaching of his Prophet. "One standing woman," he exclaims in rapture, "was most graceful, so that one could have admired it seated before it for three whole days. To see every picture and every statue in every room would require ten days or more; as we merely looked on them for a moment we really comprehended nothing about them." The Palace balls seems rather to have bored him than otherwise, although he confesses that their lavish profusion of flowers made them perfect bowers and feasts of roses, nor could anything be in more flatteringly appropriate taste than the Oriental date palms under which the supper tables were spread. But the dancing he evidently regarded as very severe and unnecessary exercise, while his civility was often sorely taxed in making a pretence of partaking of the food. To be sure the Moslem Monarch had to content himself with sherbet, while his Christian hosts were filliping flagging nature as they pledged their guests in the more generous champagne. At Cronstradt he found his first opportunity of passing European armaments in critical examination, of inspecting heavily armed batteries and costly ironclads. Yet he confines himself strictly to facts and figures, although surely such tempting toys as guns that weighed 420 "ass loads" must have provoked his envy, and been anything but reassuring to a Prince with unprotected frontiers. On the other hand, he expresses frank admiration of the care bestowed on the parks and drives that surround the Royal residences, where "not a leaf from a tree, not a chip or a straw was seen on the ground." Finally, taking leave of Russia and his Imperial host with a hearty feeling of goodwill and gratitude, he sums up his impressions of the country in the following pregnant sentence:—"Of the things frequently seen in Russia were the abundance of carriages in Peter (St. Petersburg), many tramways of iron in the streets, and also many beautiful dogs, large and small."

Waking up in the train in the morning after making the passage of the Niemen, he had to listen to wonderful accounts of one of those "holes in the mountain," with which he was to become so familiar when he had crossed the great German plain. The train had gone through a tunnel in the night time. But in the swiftly shifting phantasmagoria of incidents objects of remark crowded fast upon the confounded traveller. It was not only that the carriages of the German train were detached in place of communicating luxuriously, like those on the lines in Russia, or that the stations were more humble and their furniture less pretentious, but the crowds of spectators were far less well behaved, and their freedom of demeanour gave the Shah a disagreeable foretaste of what he might expect from obtrusive curiosity in freer countries. People scrambled up to the windows squabbling with each other. "The liberty of this place is very much more than what was seen in Russia." On the other hand, he saw that everything around him had been changing—the men, their country and their food, as well as their manners. The land was more thickly populated and better cultivated. There was an abundance of streams and watercourses flowing through fertile and richly flowering meadows pastured with every kind of animal. No doubt the Shah wrote all that down exactly as he felt at the moment, and we may believe he would have expressed himself in less enthusiastic terms had his Diary been compiled as an afterthought. But he was very fortunate in the arrangements of his tour, as well as in the order in which he visited various countries. Russia, with its straggling pineforests, had struck him as richly wooded after his bare Persian provinces, and now the sandy plains of East Prussia seemed fertile, coming on to them from the steppes and wastes of Russia. At the stations he found "a very pretty soldiery" under arms to do him honour, and thereupon he remarks that "the Prussian kingdom is all soldiery." The harmony of the fifes and the *tums* of the men struck him as excellent; and, moreover, he was immensely struck with a large dog, who was "attached to a great drum with a truck beneath it, which the dog drew." Besides these general signs of prosperity and military strength, the chief features of the country which he might observe by the back-tailed tumbler pigeons, swifts, storks, magpies, and wind-mills. Approaching the Berlin terminus "our train was taken sometimes over a bridge, sometimes up and sometimes down, and then turned back again like a horse, the bit of which is in the hand of a man. This was to us a source of wonder." The effect of the progress along the Unter den Linden impressed him, as well it might, the thoroughfare being gay with flags, and filled for once with shouting crowds; but he shows sound æsthetical ideas of his own in condemning the uniform ashen colour of the monotonous buildings at Berlin, as contrasted with the livelier colouring of the capital of the Czar. We know not how far it may be factitious, but he professes a profound interest in the recollections and historical associations of Potsdam. We are perpetually puzzled to guess how much he may have read up beforehand, with an eye to his tour, or how far he may have been primed as he went along by cicerones in attendance, who, of course, were liberally provided for him. But it is certain that the talks of Peter the Great and his practical studies of the Great Napoleon and his wars, and of the Great King who was the maker of Prussia, as if he knew all that was to be known about them. Nay, he tells us for the thousandth time the story of that famous mill at Potsdam, remarking upon it that as the miller refused to sell, and the King would not take, "as an instance of equity the mill has been preserved in the same condition ever since." The fountains at Potsdam, "wonders of the world," set in the framework of a "garden of delights," charmed him amazingly. So did the merry-go rounds he passed when driving back to Berlin from the Court suburb, and the "strange costumes of the dancers" in the ballet at Berlin that they took him to. But the treat of treats was "the garden of wild beasts." "What we had formerly seen portrayed in books we here saw living." He was enraptured at being introduced to the living image of his own Royal cognizance. For "among the wild beasts that cannot be imagined were maned lions of Africa, which I had not seen hitherto save in books—huge in bulk, terrible in appearance, with very thick black manes hanging down their heads, as large as those of elephants or larger; with glaring eyes especially terrific; with graceful bodies resembling velvet. . . . I was extremely tempted to stay and observe these lions a long while; but through the thronging of the crowds of spectators this was impossible." At the Aquarium, too, he was guided into enchanted caves—"very strange and marvellous places—dark corridors and caverns, hills and dales, cascades and fountains, all constructed of rocks from the mountains in such a manner that at first one cannot comprehend that he is not really in a cavern of a mountain, but is in the midst of a city." There, too, he saw a pair of sloths—animals who "resemble melancholy, sorrowful men, are very inoffensive, and continually utter a cry like the chirping of a cricket." He found it worthy of remark in Berlin that the noise of carriages never ceased, and he was moved to say as much of the endless round of eating and drinking. On one occasion, indeed, he was constrained to excuse himself to the Crown Prince, who had prepared a breakfast of ceremony, and instead of sitting down to it he got into his carriage to drive off in search of an appetite.

Taking Herr Krupp's cannon foundries in Westphalia on the way, the Shah struck the Rhine at Cologne, whence he went up the "exulting, and abounding river," following the same track as ordinary tourists. Of Cologne Cathedral he speaks in the very words an ordinary tourist might use, describing it as "a most imposing edifice;" but he adds, *more persico*, that it has so many openings and aperturcs, and is so vast and high, that many crows have made their nests in it. The picturesque reaches of the castled Rhine, above Coblentz, remind him of his own land of Gilan and his river of the Sufid-rud. But it is the bright and busy show of life and prosperity—the vineyards, the villas, the gardens, and the passing trains—which seem to strike him more than the scenery. By the time he has arrived at Frankfort, the novelty of European cities has worn off, and he records his deliberate opinion that one of them exactly resembles the others. "When one has been seen, the arrangement, condition, and scale of the others is in one's possession." Again, he condenses his impressions of Germany into a few sentences, in the same fashion as he dismissed Russia and the Russians. "The women are very much occupied in business and at work; especially at agriculture and in gardening do they labour much more than their husbands. The ears of the carriage horses and others are covered over with red and other coloured cloths as a protection against the flies. In Berlin and in other towns the little boys fasten soldiers' knapsacks on to their own backs, run about the streets, and play on fifes. How excellent is it that from infancy upwards they thus learn to be soldiers! They pave their streets with stone most artistically."

Passing from Germany into Belgium he moralizes thus:—"What a difference has the all-wise Creator placed between the two nations and the two countries! divided by a small stream spanned by a little bridge. The change is everywhere visible, the air is colder, the people are more tranquil. At Spa he found the inhabitants rather dull and unsociable, but generally speaking admired as "a very surprising thing" the miraculous vestige of the footprints of St. Mark, "one of the holy men of the Franks," which the Governor assured him was an infallible specific for female barrenness. But, he adds, "in Persia such beliefs are rife," implying that he should scarcely have expected to find them in the more sceptical Frangistan. The climate of the popular watering-place pleased him much less than the place. Although sojourning there in the middle of June, he protests that the sun is never seen in those parts. But then he was just recovering from a sharp attack of cold he had caught at Baden, and very naturally was out of temper. His stay in Brussels gave him opportunities for forming an opinion on the working of the Belgians Constitution, and he made the perfectly accurate discovery that the Belgians enjoy much more liberty than their German neighbours; that "the kingdom is very free," and the gentlemen of the Press "extremely free."

Though the Shah prides himself on being a capital sailor, not unnaturally he was shy of trusting himself to an element of which he had such very small experience. But when he crossed the Channel to come over to see us, "thanks be to God Most High, the sea was very calm, like the palm of one's hand." He is quite as composed himself in remarking on the ironclad monsters that mounted guard over him, and which must have eclipsed anything he saw in the roads at Cronstadt. He merely notes what he was told of their horse-power, and remarks that they sat extraordinarily low in the water, adding that he was informed "that the projectiles from their guns would smash to pieces the other ships" The sight the Channel Fleet steaming out to meet him, with the swarms of surrounding ships and small craft, is dismissed in a couple of sentences. Disembarking at Dover, he remarks with his habitual candour and *nonchalence* on the looks of the Royal Princes and the state officials who were in waiting to receive him. He found the Duke of Edinburgh to have a very pleasing countenance with "bright eyes," which is apparently intended as a Persian compliment, and which the translator defines to mean eyes of bluish-gray. The railway carriages placed at his service by the South-Eastern excelled in beauty all he had used hitherto, but the long "holes in the mountains" were unusually dark and suffocating. Having so far safely tided over the dangers of the water, the honoured visitor nearly came to grief by flame. Fire came out of one of the wheels, and nearly consumed one of the carriages. "It wanted but little," he solemnly emphatically, "for all to be burnt." However, the train happily was stopped in time, and the catastrophe averted. Landed in London, the Shah for once is fairly started out of his Oriental apathy. "It is impossible to describe the prosperity, the populousness, the extent of the city, the numbers of lines of railway over which incessantly the tr

scale to weigh a railway train. Some business men require extraordinary things, but Fairbank's Mill seems equal to every call. The coalmasters of Pittsburg and the Pan Handle district wish to have a scale strong enough to hold, and long enough to weigh, a train of trucks in motion. Yes, replies the scalemaker; and in time the thing is done. The scales are made for people of various races, speaking different tongues, and using separate systems of notation. Scales prepared for China and Turkey are stamped with Chinese and Turkish letters and figures. One specimen brings to our eyes a pleasant evidence of the progress of our language on a far-off corner of the earth; a Japanese lever marked with English numerals, instead of the old mystic symbols of the East. More than a thousand pairs of scales are turned out every week—some 60,000, I am told, in every year.

St. Johnsbury is a garden. Yet the physical beauty of the place is less engaging than the moral order. No loafer hangs about the curbstones. Not a beggar can be seen. No drunkard reels along the street. You find no dirty nooks, and smell no hidden filth. There seem to be no poor. I have not seen in two days wandering up and down, one child in rags, one woman looking like a slut. The men are all at work, the boys and girls at school. Each cottage stands apart, with grass and space, each painted either white or brown. White is the costlier and more showy colour, and the test of order and respectability is a white front. Few of the cottages are brown. I see no broken panes of glass, no shingles hanging from the roof. No yard is left in an untidy state.

Men who live in these cottages send their children to the grammar-school in Main-Street—a public school, in which they are educated free of cost. The school is an attractive place, the teaching good, and the playground large. If a man requires no other than an elementary training for his boys and girls, this public school will give him all they need, and send them at an early age into the world, equipped for any walk in life except that of a professional man. If he should wish for more, still more is open to him. The Academy, over which Mr. Fuller presides, is in part a public institution. Here the higher branches of study usually conducted in colleges and seminaries are carried on—drawing, mathematics, physics, chemistry, practical surveying, and the like; and all these courses are free to each inhabitant of the town. From such an academy the road to a university is easy in this land of free education, so that no career is closed to the son of an artisan.

St. Johnsbury is a working village, and the people in it mainly working men. It is a village such as we are striving after in our Shaftesbury Parks and other experiments in providing cheap and wholesome lodgings for our labouring classes, in the hope that they may be persuaded, first to save their money, and then to put it into real estate, by purchasing the houses in which they live. Here the problem has been solved; a working-class property secured. In many cases—I have reason to infer, in most—the craftsmen own the cottages in which they live. Inside, each cottage is a model of its kind, with all appliances for cleanliness and comfort; in short, a neat and well-conducted domestic shrine.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE LAST JOURNALS OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE.*

(FIRST NOTICE.)

In 1866 Dr. Livingstone left the coast, and in 1873 died on the shores of a great lake which he had discovered. During these seven years' wanderings he kept a diary, which has been brought home, and is found to be complete; not an entry is missing. Nor is that all. The diary is not, as might have been supposed, a mere itinerary, with a few brief notes and memoranda; it is a full and detailed narrative of travel, with descriptions of scenery copied from nature on the spot, remarks on the manners and customs of the natives, anecdotes of the habits of wild animals, and essays on the physical geography of the countries traversed by the great explorer, countries for the most part hitherto unknown. It is a bold assertion to make, but we doubt whether Livingstone would have improved this book had he lived to return and prepared it for the press, for he was not a literary artist; and the best passages in his previous works are probably those which he copied from his journals. No doubt he would have added something from memory; but, on the other hand, a feeling of reserve would have made him suppress those parts of the journal which will be read with something more than interest. For this book is not only a story of adventure; it is also a confession of the heart. Here the true man is revealed. Here we read words written down in adversity and suffering by one who walked with Death, and who appears to have foreseen his melancholy fate. It would have soothed his last moments to know that the labours of his brain and pen have been so happily preserved. His route-maps have been compiled with great skill and care, and the rough sketches of his pencil have served as material to illustrate the book. One section of the map was missing; but it was the least important of all, being that of the country between Lake Nyassa and the coast; and this, it is expected, will be among the papers which Lieut. Cameron found at Ujiji, and which have just arrived at Zanzibar. The editor of the work is Mr. Horace Waller, who went to Nyassa with Bishop Mackenzie, and was an intimate friend of Dr. Livingstone. He has performed his difficult task with zeal and industry, and also with a taste and reticence somewhat rare in editors. The introduction is written with simplicity and pathos. The footnotes and bracketed notes introduced in the text are not more frequent than is needed, and his own knowledge of Africa serves to elucidate the text. It was, however, his duty as an editor to explain the origin and purpose of Livingstone's last expedition, and to give due credit to those by whom he was assisted. This he has omitted to do. There is also one editorial note which will be read by geographers, and indeed by the general public, with a feeling of amazement. When Livingstone mentions in his journal the desertion of the Johanna men who carried the false news of his death to the coast, Mr. Waller introduces this note: "Here then we have Livingstone's account of the origin of that well-told story which at first seemed too true. How Mr. Edward Young, R.N., declared it to be false, and subsequently proved it untrue, is already well known." Now Mr Young, who was a gunner in the Navy, may have declared the story to be false to his own private circle of friends, but it was Sir Roderick Murchison who boldly and publicly denounced the Johannas as runaways and cowards who refused to believe that Livingstone was dead, and who stirred up the Government to send an expedition which Mr. Young was appointed to command, and carried through with success. Both are entitled to praise; but Sir Roderick's action in the matter is so widely known that it is not in Mr Waller's power to consign it to oblivion. Nor would the above passage have pleased Livingstone himself. Clothed in the garb of Sir Roderick's death, he wrote in his journal:—

"Alas! alas! this is the only time of my life I ever felt inclined to use the word, and it bespeaks a sore heart; the best friend I ever had—true, warm, and abiding,—he loved me more than I deserved; he looks down on me still. I must feel resigned to the loss by the Divine will; but still I regret and mourn."

The truth is that there was a time even in Livingstone's glorious career when he was under a cloud. The Zambesi Expedition was a failure. It is useless to disguise the fact (and Livingstone's reputation can bear the confession) that he squandered away an immense sum of national money and some thousands of pounds of his own on that ugly bantling, that second-class river, the Zambesi. Nor was it money only that was lost. Mr. Waller, by the way, informs us that the Nyassa mission is to be renewed. We can only say that we are sorry to hear it. In 1864 Livingstone was recalled hands against his will, and returned to England a soured and disappointed man. He wished to resume his explorations, but had not the means; the Government had cast him off. It was then Murchison showed that his friendship was real. He proposed to Livingstone an expedition "to define the true watershed of Inner Southern Africa." The word "Southern" might perhaps have been omitted; Sir Roderick did not know much about geography. But he knew how to start an expedition. After no little trouble, he obtained from Government the sum of £500 for his friend and an *unaided* consulate to the chiefs of Inner Africa. The Council of the Geographical Society subscribed £500, and some subscriptions were afterwards obtained in Bombay. A "valued private friend," as Dr. Livingstone informs us, placed another thousand pounds at his disposal. This is the history of the seven years' expedition, the credit of originating which is as much due to Sir R. Murchison and the Geographical Society as the credit of originating the Polar expedition is due to Sir Henry Rawlinson and his fellow labourers on the Council of the Society, Admiral Sherard Osborn, Mr. Clements Markham, and others. We shall now give a brief abstract of the interesting narrative contained in the work that is before us. In the winter of 1865 Livingstone organized his expedition in Bombay, crossed over to Zanzibar, and, when his preparations were complete, landed on the main near the River Rovuma. His caravan consisted of thirteen sepoys, ten Johanna men, and thirteen Africans, among whom were Chumah and Susi, who remained with him till he died, and brought his and his Journals to the coast. He went to Lake Nyassa, and soon afterwards his troubles began. The Johannas deserted; the sepoys behaved so badly, and were so utterly worthless, that he had to send them back; two of his negro followers ran away, carrying off the medicine chest and his whole stock of quinine. The animals fell victims to the climate, ill usage, and the tsetse. The natives of the country were friendly, but lived chiefly on mushrooms and orchids, flavoured on great occasions with sauce of putrid elephant. He suffered from continual hunger. On arriving at Lake Tanganyika (2nd of April, 1867) he had a severe attack of fever; sometimes he became insensible; the muscles of his back lost all power, and there was an incessant singing in his ears. He heard of Lake Moero, discovered and explored it, then went to the town of Casembe, once famous kingdom, which had been visited in olden time by Portuguese travellers, both from Angola on the west and Mozambique on the east. Hearing of a new lake, Bangweolo, to the south, he made a journey to those shores, where afterwards he was to die. This was the fifth and last great lake which he discovered (July 18, 1868). The others were Ngami, Shirwa, Nyassa, and Moero. He went back to Lake Tanganyika, and then proceeded for the first time, to Ujiji, the well known Arab settlement, where Burton and Speke first looked on the waters of the lake. Before leaving Zanzibar, Dr. Livingstone had made arrangements with a Banian merchant to send goods and stores to Ujiji. In February, 1867, he had sent similar instructions to the Consul at Zanzibar. He hoped, therefore, to find a new outfit at Ujiji, and he did find a few goods, but nearly all had been made away with. It was now 1869. His health was seriously affected. He suffered not only from fever, but had also a severe attack of pneumonia, with spitting of blood. He thus describes his state: "Ideas flow through the mind with great rapidity and vividness, in groups of twos and threes; if I look at any piece of wood, the bark seems covered over with figures and faces of men, and they remain, though I look away and turn to the same spot again. I saw myself lying dead in the way to Ujiji, and all the letters I expected there useless." Yet, in spite of illness and disappointment, he joined a party of Arab traders, and explored the unknown country (Manyuema) lying west of the lake—a land resembling that of the Gaboon—a land of primeval forest, cannibal tribes, and great apes, there called the soko, which Livingstone supposed to be the gorilla, but which (as Mr. Waller suggests) is more probably a kind of chimpanzee. He reached the great river, Lualaba, flowing north, and believed it to be the Nile. It was not till October, 1871, that he returned to Ujiji. During this great exploration, he had read the Bible all through four times; he had obtained, as he thought, the clue to the problem of the Sources of the Nile; he had seen slave-hunting in all its horrors, and had narrowly escaped being speared (twice in one day) in an ambuscade, laid for a slave-hunting Arab, for whom he was mistaken. He had filled up his note-books and finished his ink, and was obliged to write his diary on scraps of old newspaper with a substitute for ink made from the juice of a tree.

He wrote home before leaving Ujiji, and the last letter received was dated the 20th of May, 1869. Then there was a long silence, which most of us remember, and the same question was asked of all African travellers in whatever part of the world they might be, "Do you think Livingstone is alive?" Now had arrived the proper time for a search and relief expedition, and Sir Roderick Murchison certainly made a mistake in opposing it. He believed that Livingstone could best be supplied with goods by means of native carriers under the charge of Arabs. There was no want of money. A thousand pounds had been obtained from Government; and one of Dr. Livingstone's friends sent orders to Zanzibar for unlimited supply of whatever the traveller might need. Several caravans were despatched; but few of the goods came to Livingstone's hands. In February, 1871, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, as everybody knows, sent Mr. Stanley on a journey of discovery in search of Livingstone. Owing to Mirambo's war, the gallant young American had some trouble in reaching Ujiji; but there he found Livingstone just returned from Manyuema, worn to a skeleton, and almost destitute of goods. Hearing that some of the goods sent to him from Zanzibar were lying at Taborah, an Arab town in Unanyembe, the half way station to the coast, Dr Livingstone accompanied Stanley so far on his way home.

They then parted, and the Doctor waited in Unanyembe till Stanley should send him from the coast a company of carriers, and some additional supplies. In course of time fifty-seven men arrived, and with these Livingstone started on his last and fatal expedition.

When an African traveller of the last century visited Darfur he saw some people from the land of the Blacks who told him that those who went to their country forgot home and kindred, and never desired to return. It cannot be denied that the public sympathy for Livingstone was somewhat cooled when it was found that he would not come home, and there were many who did not hesitate to declare that he led a pleasant life, "squatting on his hunkers," drinking pombe, and admiring the charms of the native ladies, whom he had described in one of his letters to the *New York Herald* with such enthusiasm. Those who entertained these opinions should read this work, especially the last few chapters, and they will learn what are the luxuries of life in Central Africa. Dr. Livingstone writes in his journal:—"Mr. Stanley used some very strong arguments in favour of my going home, recruiting my strength, getting artificial teeth, and then returning to finish my task; but my judgment said all your friends will wish you to make a complete work of the exploration of the Sources of the Nile before you retire. My daughter Agnes says,—'Much as I wish you to come home, I would rather that you finished your work to your own satisfaction than return merely to gratify me.' Rightly and nobly said, my darling Nannie. Vanity whispers pretty loudly, 'She is a chip of the old block.' My blessing on her and all the rest."

We think Livingstone was right. For though he had discovered two great lakes, and rivers by the hundred, he had really done nothing towards the solution of the Nile Sources. All that he had done was to unsettle a question which first Speke, and afterwards Baker, thought that they had settled. He had found a great river flowing to the north, and concluded that it was the Nile; but this theory met with great opposition in England as soon as it was broached, and the Doctor himself confesses that "the weight of the river is in favour of its being the Congo. He therefore determined to go on with his work. It would, perhaps, have been better had he first examined the course of the Upper Lualaba, and ascertained whether it really flowed into Baker's Lake. But he wished to be the first to discover what he believed to be the sources of the Nile. He had heard of a mound to the west of Lake Bangweolo, from which rose four rivers, two of which, flowing north, formed Lualaba. This was the goal of his last journey. But soon after he left Unanyembe he began to suffer from a chronic complaint, which occasioned much loss of blood, and exhausted his strength. The highlands near Lake Tanganyika were hard travelling, and he was obliged to climb the mountains himself, for fear of killing his donkey. He also felt the sun when he rode more than when he walked. But far worse than the mountains were the floods around Lake Bangweolo. It rained almost every day; the sky was covered with clouds; the earth was covered with water. The native canoes would not carry on the lake, and he had to wade from morning to night, day after day. The country was desolate; there was no game; it was thinly populated. Sometimes the cooing of doves, the screaming of the francolin, the music of singing birds announced that a village was near; but the people supposed him to be a slave-hunter, concealed their food and deserted their villages as soon as he approached. Others pretending to act as guides, misdirected him; and on one occasion he lost his way for a fortnight. This terrible life soon began to tell upon a constitution already enfeebled by disease. He offered up prayers that he might be allowed to finish his work and return and be at rest. But first he must find the four fountains. "Nothing earthly" he says, "will make me give up my work in despair." On the 19th of April he wrote, "I am very weak, and but for the donkey could not move a hundred yards. It is not all pleasure this exploration." On the 21st he started in the morning from a small village where he had slept; but before he had gone very far he fell from the donkey, and was taken by his men back to the village. They made a litter and carried him slowly from village to village. On the 25th he was brought to a hamlet from which the people had not run away. He called them, and asked if they knew of a hill on which four rivers took their rise. They replied that they were not in the habit of travelling. On the 27th he made the last entry in his diary, "*Knocked up quite, and remain—recover—sent to buy milch goats. We are on the banks of the Molilamo.*" He was now unable to stand up-right. He often implored his bearers to place the litter on the ground. Sometimes a drowsiness came over him; and the men began to be frightened, for they knew that death was drawing near. They arrived at Ilala, and laid him in a hut on a native bed, raised above the ground. Beside him was placed a box with the medicine chest upon it; outside, near the door, was lighted a fire, and around it sat the watchers, waiting for the end. A boy lay down within the hut.

It was the night of the 30th of April. At 11 P.M. he sent for Susi, and asked whether those were his men shouting. Susi replied that it was the natives scaring away a buffalo from their fields. He then asked how many days it was to the Luapula, and soon afterwards sighed as if in great pain, and said, "Oh, dear, dear!" and then dozed off.

At midnight Susi was sent for again, and Livingstone took a dose of calomel. He then said, in a feeble voice, "All right; you can go now." These were his last words. At 4 A.M. the boy ran to Susi, and said, "Come to Bwana. I am afraid; I don't know if he is alive." Susi called Chumah and four other men, and they entered the hut. Their master was not on the bed, but kneeling beside it; a candle, stuck by its own wax to the top of the box, shed a light sufficient for them to see his form. His body was stretched forward, his head buried in his hands upon the pillow. One of the men approached softly, and put his hands to his cheeks. They were quite cold. Livingstone was dead. A little while afterwards the cocks crew. It was the morning of May 1st, 1873.

We have now to record a deed which will never be forgotten. Books, like men, perish; but the noble exploits which they contain are entered into other books, and descend from generation to generation. Livingstone's books will in time pass away from the hands of men, like the book of Mungo Park, but his name and glory will survive, and with them the glory of his brave and faithful followers. The Africans have a horror of the dead, and cannot bear to carry a corpse even to the neighbouring grave. How great, then, must have been the love, how true the fidelity of these poor untaught men, who could carry a corpse on that long, long journey out of the very heart of Africa down to the coast! Thus they obtained for their beloved master the highest honour which can be bestowed on the mortal remains of a hero; and we trust that their services will not be allowed to pass altogether without reward. The journals of which this volume is composed were brought home in two parts. Dr. Livingstone copied his diaries up to the time of Mr. Stanley's departure from his original notes, and sent them home sealed to his daughter; the journals of the last expedition were saved by his men, and brought back with the body. We repeat that these journals form a most interesting narrative of travel, which is rendered complete by the statements of Susi and Chumah, obtained from them by the editor. We have mentioned Mr. Waller's one fault of omission; but setting that aside, the thanks of the public are due to him and to his fellow-labourers for the manner in which they have arranged and published to the world the last journals of David Livingstone.—*Athenæum.*

* Edited by the Rev. H. Waller. With Map and Illustrations. 2 vols. (Murray.)

PRESS CARRIER PIGEONS.

One of the most curious incidents connected with modern journalism is the regular employment of carrier pigeons in collecting intelligence for the daily and weekly newspapers. In the competitive exertions to procure the "latest intelligence," it has been found that for short distances newspaper reports can be sent readier, cheaper, and quicker by press carrier pigeons, flying a mile per minute, than by the postal telegraph. These aerial postmen are intrusted to resident correspondents in various places, ready to be despatched at any moment, whilst others are sent out by reporters to places where important events are transpiring. It is now no uncommon thing to see reporters at police courts, inquests, public meetings, &c despatch folio after folio of "copy" by press carrier pigeons tossed through the nearest window, or thrown out of a train or steamer going at full speed. The attachment of these birds to the place of their birth, and their ability to find their homes from marvellous distances, are, of course, their distinguishing characteristics. A "columbier," or home, is established at the various newspaper offices, and whenever a bird arrives with a message, the act of the pigeon entering its cot sets a call-bell ringing in the editor's room, the bell machinery continuing in motion until attended to. Being expressly bred for Press purposes—conveying news to our great cities—they are not the pure carrier pigeon (which is larger, heavier, and slower on the wing, and not so well adapted for Press purposes); but are of a special pedigree, bred by Messrs. Hartley and Sons, of the *Woolwich Gazette*, Woolwich, from prize birds imported from the best lofts of Antwerp, Brussels, and Liege; all "producteurs" being rejected which have not won a 300 mile "concours." Press carrier pigeons owe their origin to Darwin's principle of "natural selection" or the "survival of the fittest." In the struggle for life in connection with the compulsory flying of long distances, the homing and flying powers of the pigeons are developed to a large degree, whilst the birds which cannot do the distance are necessarily lost and eliminated. The surviving or winning voyageurs become thus educated to the highest standard of perfection, and this system being continued through many generations (the flying distances increasing every year) a race of pigeons have been produced with powers which a few years ago would have been deemed impossible. The carrier pigeons, though as a rule only used for short distances, in competition with the electric telegraph, can be specially trained to distances of 500 miles, and frequently fly to England from Dublin, Brussels, Paris, Lisbon, and even Rome. The swiftness of the journey, the isolation of the flight, for Press purposes is being carried even further than this. An ocean homing bird, of great docility, intelligence, and spirit, has been found in Iceland, which flies at a meteor-like speed of 150 miles an hour, and is able to find its home, over sea and land, from any part of the habitable world. A pair of these birds, a few days ago, brought despatches from Paris to a lonely spot, congenial to their nature in a wild and rocky part of Kent, within 10 miles of London, in, ½ hour. Press carrier pigeons took the despatches on to the City, the whole distance from Paris to London, by actual parcel mode of conveyance, being done within 1½ hours! If the experiments at present being made in training and educating them continue successful, it is to be hoped by next summer to establish a daily miniature ocean mail between America and Europe, the whole distance to be traversed between sunrise in one hemisphere and sunset in the other.—*Land and Water.*

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Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND INUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

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At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

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WINES,

OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO,
the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped..... Rs. 24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY
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A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE
CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in
Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen..... " 30 "
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine
dry and exquisite Wine..... " 36
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct
from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap,
from Rs. 9 to..... " 40 "
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in
quarts and pints..... " 15 "
HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL,
and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low
prices to close shipments.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAME-
Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

December 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—
SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at
Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal... " 20 "
Do. Vino de Pasto ..... " 29 "
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 & " 24 "
Cardonnell & Co.'s Black Seal... " 24 "
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's
superior old Pale Dry ..... " 26 "
POT CARBONELL ..... " 24 "
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils..... Pts. " 23 "
Do. .....Qts. " 45 "
Do. Magnums. " 88 "
Arthur H. Browning's...Qts. " 30 "
J. Sandbach and Son's ..... " 20 "
Do. do. .....Pts. " 11 "
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.. " 14 "
Do. Margaux .. " 17 "
Also, Messrs. FLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—
SHERRY, ... Rs. 25 per dozen.
Ditto ..... " 15 "
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

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AND

SOUVENIRS,

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS

PRIZE AND PRESENTATION,

SOLID SILVER PLATE.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES, &c.,

OF WHICH

A SUPERB STOCK

IS NOW ON VIEW.

HAMILTON & CO.,

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WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

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NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

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AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Managerie Friend. For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

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GENUINE TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLRY.

Coloured Illustrations of the different Patterns, which are manufactured in Gold, or Silver. Can be seen at Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co.'s DEPOT, Bombay.

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TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have MADE a CONSIDERABLE reduction in their PRICES for Cash only;

"PRICE LIST."

	Rs.
DRESS SUITS, of the best West of England broadcloth, lined with silk throughout and finished after the best West End Style	75
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FANCY TWEED SUITS, consisting of Double breasted Coat and Trousers, all wool, and finished in Superior Style	22
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BEST WHITE SHIRTS, Lin